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PROTECT THE MOTHER

By Giving Her the Ballot, Urges Miss Julia Lathrop.

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 9.—Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the national children's bureau, speaking on "Mothers in Politics," at last night's session of the National American Woman Suffrage association, pleaded for suffrage for women "to protect maternity and infancy—a question of national policy."

"She said: 'I am not to offer an address upon suffrage in general nor upon the rights of mothers which they may claim on the general basis of citizenship, but only to speak of one particular aspect of the rights of mothers which has been strangely overlooked and to tell you why I believe that the votes of women would undoubtedly be used to protect mothers.'

Whatever primarily concerns mothers must also concern everybody. "When men began to struggle for the ideal of democracy it was such hard work that they had no time or strength of mind to think of women as individually interested in the same ideal. Women were taken for granted as part of the equipment or impedimenta of men's lives and their special interests, duties and hazards were regarded by men with indifference and by women with fatalism.

"This state of mind has unconsciously persisted against all the changes of civilization and now suddenly and wonderfully we have become conscious. It is like the breaking-up of a hard winter. Now we have warm human solitude on the part of men, a demand for education on the part of the women—an education which is demanded not as an individual right or privilege, but as a social duty.

"As the children's bureau has worked forward with its series of infant mortality studies, again and again the indivisible connection between the well-being of the mother and child has been shown in some new aspect.

"Most of us have a complacent feeling that the grave risks of maternity are at an end, yet a study of mortality rates for a period of from 1900 to 1913 reveals no decrease in the maternal mortality. Why is this? Since the discoveries of Pasteur and Lister and Dr. O. W. Holmes, it has been recognized that the cases of infection are preventable by sheer scientific cleanliness. All the other varying causes of maternal mortality are not so simply treated although in steadily growing measure it is found that they can be made to yield to scientific skill. Other preventable causes of death have yielded in this 13-year period to the knowledge of our day; the typhoid fever death rate, the diphtheria rate have been cut in half, death from tuberculosis greatly lessened, yet no appreciable diminution in maternal mortality, although the method of preventing infection and fever has been available longer than the control of diphtheria. Last year it is estimated upon the census figures for the registration area that 15,000 women died from the various complications of child bearing, and an American authority has said lately that 20,000 is nearer the true figure.

"If nature relentlessly exacted this cost of keeping the race alive, we should not urge votes for women as a remedy, but she does not. Nature wants mothers to live, to care for their children, to be happy with them, and to give happiness.

"Women are told to stay at home and care for the children. Let us make it possible for them to do so. Do the women who go daily to work in a mill leaving babies at home to die at a rate three-fold greater than the babies of richer mothers: do they leave their homes out of sheer perverse joy in the emancipated life of the free woman? Let the infant mortality reports answer. Let us put ourselves to the task of setting up a standard of protection for the life of mother and child, and then dedicate ourselves to securing that protection for every mother."

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HUGHES IN SPINDLE CITY

Assails New Federal Child Labor Act at Lewiston, Me.

HE ALSO ATTACKS RAILROAD LAW

He Receives Warm Welcome and Awakens Much Enthusiasm

Lewiston, Me., Sept. 9.—Charles E. Hughes, before an audience in the city hall here which frequently interrupted him with cheers and applause, yesterday continued his attack on the administration in connection with the enactment of the Adamson law.

Mr. Hughes asserted that the "whole country stood aghast" at "the abandonment of executive prerogative and congressional duty."

"Now if anyone rises in this country to say that I am not the friend of labor," the nominee said, "he knows he is not telling the truth."

Mr. Hughes, reviewing his record in connection with labor legislation while governor of New York, read an editorial from the Legislative Labor News of October, 1910, in which it was said that he was the "greatest friend of labor laws that ever occupied the governor's chair at Albany."

"That is complimentary, but it is true," Mr. Hughes said. "It was written at a time when I supposed and they supposed that I had left forever the political field. It was an outburst of candor and it may be put alongside those other outbursts which are being intended to poison the electorate."

"It is true I did not agree with all that labor proposed. I vetoed the full crew bill. It applied generally to railroads throughout the state. It was admitted that in some cases it was not needed and that it would require the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars unnecessarily."

"What we need in this country is fair-mindedness. When we have a grievance the thing to do is to examine the bases of fact. If anybody says you can't get a fair examination, that person indicates the intelligence and honesty of the American people. There is no question in this country that can't be settled if you get at it in the right way."

"The bill to which I refer carried on its face the declaration of its own defects. It proceeded to absolutely impose a wage scale and then to consider it, to find out whether it had any business doing it."

"I want fair wages, but the principles of American government underlie every opportunity of labor. Why, the laboring men of this country can no more take the chance of surrendering what has been won in our long fight than they can surrender the opportunities of their very existence. These things are vital to labor, to every American citizen."

"I say let public officers stand like rocks for principles that are fundamental, let come what may."

Mr. Hughes was introduced to the audience by George C. Webber, who withdrew his candidacy for the Progressive nomination as United States senator to support the Republican ticket.

VETO SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN PLAN

Association Unwilling to Support Only Candidate Favoring the Federal Amendment.

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 9.—The National American Woman Suffrage association convention yesterday defeated by an overwhelming vote a resolution authorizing in the national campaign support only of those candidates who pledge their endorsement to the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the national constitution for universal suffrage.

TARIFF BOARD HERE TO STAY.

Rainey Not Alarmed by Failure of Congress to Provide Permanent Appropriation.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, who introduced the original tariff commission bill in Congress at this session, yesterday declared that although the conference committee on the revenue bill struck from the tariff commission provision the proposed permanent appropriation for its support, Rainey was not alarmed by the failure of Congress to provide permanent appropriation. He said the House committee on appropriations had approved the bill, and that the House would be forthcoming to support the commission hereafter.

"We were compelled to eliminate the permanent provision for several reasons," said Mr. Rainey yesterday. "A fight against the provision was threatened endangering adjournment; some members indicated they would make a point of no quorum in the House, which would have tied up all legislation indefinitely, and the appropriations committee of the House, which has always opposed permanent commissions, were opposed to making the tariff commission precedent in this regard."

The position of the House leaders seemed to be that the tariff commission should present estimates of needed appropriations to Congress, the same as all departments and other commissions. Three hundred thousand dollars is carried in this bill for the commission, and Chairman Fitzgerald of the House committee on appropriations, told the conferees that he realized the tariff commission had come to stay; that he had no desire to retard its work, and that he was prepared to give the commission more or less than \$300,000 in the future, as the work demanded. He believed with us that there is nothing which can stop this appropriation in the future, and I regard the commission as created as permanent as the office of president itself. So far as we could discover there is no element in Congress intent on killing or crippling it."

Topics of the Home and Household.

In ironing linen centerpieces or other small articles that are pressed while damp, put over the article a piece of clean brown paper instead of a cloth. The paper will absorb any grease which there may be on the iron.

In laundering lace bows, etc., try rinsing them in a solution of borax, which will give them just the required stiffening. Two heaping tablespoons of borax to five quarts of water is a good proportion. This is also good for thin, white waists, giving them a newer appearance than when they are starched.

Milk-strainers may be cleaned by rubbing a cake of soap over the wire, causing the soap to pass through the meshes and thus forcing out any other substance. Pour boiling water through the strainer to remove every particle of soap, and rinse well. This method is good for cleaning any strainers with a fine mesh.

Extra toilet articles kept for traveling are a great convenience, especially if any one is often called upon to make preparations for unexpected trips. Keep the articles together in a small bag and they will always be ready. Frequently people who do not follow this plan find after they have started that they have left some needed article behind.

Putting toys in the "look-up" will break children of the habit of leaving things out of place after they have been told to pick up their toys, etc., for the day. Hair ribbons, books, rubbers and other things may also serve a sentence if necessary. The "look-up" may be any convenient drawer or closet and every article out of place may be put in for two or three days; or, for a second offense, one week. It will relieve the mother from scolding the children.

When goldfish are sick a tiny, white speck—a fungus growth—appears on the tail, fins, head or body. Unless it is treated at once it will spread with great rapidity and become fatal. The sick fish should be placed in water containing a strong solution of salt; then take it out, wipe it gently but quickly with a soft cloth to remove as much of the

growth as possible. Finally give it a second salt bath. This treatment will often save the life of the fish.

A bag on the back of the go-cart made of some strong suitable material, will be a great convenience to the mother who does her errands while taking the baby out for an airing. Cut two straight pieces; one the exact size of the back of the carriage, the other wider. Gather or plait the wider piece, to give fullness, and make the pieces into a bag. Sew ribbons on all four corners of the bag to tie it on the knobs of the cart.

Two Soapings in Laundering. Don't expect in washing out small articles in the washbowl, to get them snowy white by washing in only one soap water. No matter how thoroughly you may rinse white stockings, children's socks, handkerchiefs, sheer blouses and similar articles, they will not be pure white unless put into a second soap water. The first soaping merely loosens the dirt; it does not remove it. The best plan is to wash well in a strong suds, squeeze out and rinse slightly, then immerse in a second suds. After that, two or three rinsings are necessary until



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the water remains clear. It is, however, the second soap-bath that does the work.

The Kitchen You Like to Enter. Much is said nowadays about the efficient kitchen and its arrangement, says the Christian Science Monitor. Women are learning that a kitchen may and should be not only convenient but inviting and even decorative; so that, instead of the kitchen being avoided whenever possible, it is becoming a place that one likes to enter.

After placing of the large pieces of furniture—the range, gas stove, preparing table, cabinet, sink, and serving table, there are many little contrivances that may be added to increase one's eagerness to work in it. In the first place, while the room should be small enough so that not an inch of waste space has to be covered, it should not be so tiny that the cook feels cramped and as if she did not have elbow room.

Utilize the wall space of the kitchen for shelves and cupboards, instead of having a pantry with its open shelves, extra floor space, and so on. Have a cupboard for the cooking utensils near the stove, one for supplies and mixing dishes near the table; make them shallow enough so that everything can be seen at a glance, and have the shelves set far enough apart to accommodate the dishes, but near enough to avoid waste of space. Have enough shelf room, if possible, to set utensils of different sizes and shapes separately.

Keep all supplies in jars, preferably of glass, which should all be labeled. A shelf over or near the stove should hold salt and pepper shakers, a flour dredge, and a can for drippings. Drop shelves, which can be dropped out of the way when not needed, and raised to make extra table space when wanted, will help exceedingly in a small kitchen.

A thick rug, made of washable or replaceable material, should be laid where the worker stands in front of the table. If it is not desired to go to the expense of purchasing a fabric rug, a durable and comfortable one may be made of many thicknesses of newspaper, covered on both sides with building paper and secured at the edges with adhesive tape. This may be renewed as often as needed.

A separate hook for every article—no two things on the same hook—will save time. A waste paper basket should stand in an inconspicuous corner. Hang a pair of scissors on two hooks in a convenient place. A pin-cushion, with a linen cover which can be removed and

washed, should hang in an accessible place. A lid rack, with graduated spaces for the stove lids, the small ones in the front and the larger ones to the back, should be placed near the stove. A large, lightweight tray should be kept conveniently ready for use. One of the best devices is the wheel tray, which is a rack on wheels, carrying one or two large trays.

A book shelf, for cookbooks, a clock, a pad with pencil attached for memoranda, and a roll of tissue paper or toweling paper, for wiping out greasy utensils or dishes, should be included in every kitchen. Instead of a kitchen table drawer filled with jumbled articles, substitute the following:

A set of pockets, each one labeled, hung on the back of a door, for string, corks, and other small things, with larger ones for paper sacks, newspapers, and so on.

A leather strap tacked on the inside of a cupboard door, to hold carving and kitchen knives and forks. Tack at intervals, so that each article has its particular socket. Leave one for a carborundum knife sharpener.

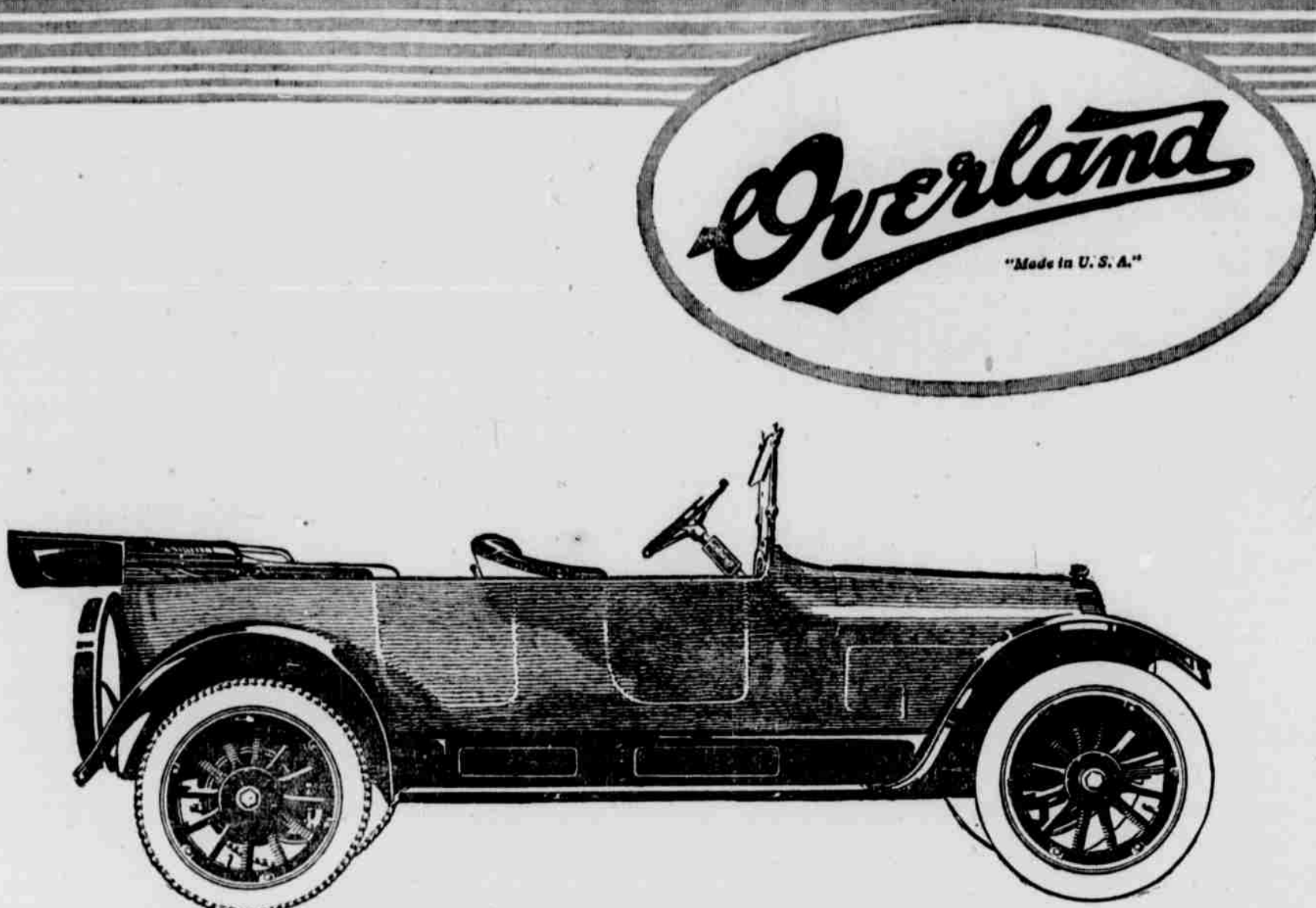
Two square hooks near the sink,

screwed on a line, to hold the paring knife. It is so convenient while standing at the sink to reach up for the knife, instead of searching through a drawer filled with many other things.

The floor of the kitchen should be made comfortable to stand on and easy to clean. Linoleum over a wooden floor will be found most convenient. Let the linoleum run up on the baseboard, over a concave quarter round, thus eliminating the corner between the wall and the floor. If the linoleum is shellacked or varnished once a year or oftener, it will wear much longer and look better.

The kitchen should have a smooth wall, painted or papered with oilcloth paper, either of which can be easily washed; otherwise the wall should be freshly calcimined twice a year. Coating the painted wall with a thin boiled starch solution has been recommended as highly effective in removing the dirt and grease easily, without injury to the paint. White oilcloth pasted on the wall above the stove and sink will be a great protection and easy to keep clean. Pasting oilcloth on tables, shelves, and other surfaces, will be as effective as enameling.

Dorothy Dexter.



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